

Villare Hibernicum:

Being an Exact

ACCOUNT

Of all the

Provinces, } Arch-Bishopricks, } Castles,
Counties, } Bishopricks, } Fortifications,
Cities, } Towns, } Garrisons,

And most considerable Villages, and Places of Strength,

Which have been

Reduc'd by His Majesties Arms

Since His first Landing in

IRELAND:

With an impartial Journal of the Siege of LYMERICK,

And of the Martial Actions of the ROYAL ARMY,
since the KING's Return to *England*.

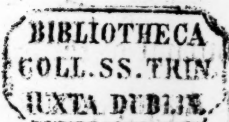
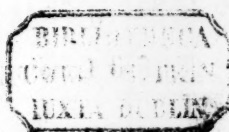
As also, the Siege and Surrender of

Cork and Kin-fale.

By *W. Griffiths, Esq;*

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Villare Hibernicum:

O R,

A VIEW of all the Cities, Towns, Arch-Bishopricks, Bishopricks, and most considerable Villages and Places of Strength, which have been Reduc'd by His Majesty's Arms, since His first Landing in IRELAND.

Note, That those Cities and Towns marked thus *, Return Members to the Parliament. Those marked thus †, are Arch-Bishopricks. Those marked thus ‡, are Bishopricks.

A Damstone.
Adoriston.
Aghamanber
Aghalurcher.
Aghaveich.
* Agher.
Agharan.
Agnan.
* Ardfeart.
Annagh.
Andrew.
Ardagh.
Ardbracan.
Ardeth.
Ardman.
Ardmore.
Ardrony.
Ard Sallagh.
Abbymathan.

Arglish.
Arklow.
* Arthy.
* Atherdee.
* Athboy.
Bale.
Ballinaskellix.
Ballisandria.
Ballimore.
Ballimore the less.
Ballibret.
Ballinekil.
Ballinecar.
Banghor.
Ballow.
* Baltinglafs.
Baltimore.
Bantry.
Bandon.

Bear.
Balkillaeagh.
Balligibbon.
* Bannow.
Ballinagha.
Balligrahet.
Ballincarnes.
Balwalden.
Ballinegar.
* Ballakil.
Balligart.
Ballicomer.
Balridderly.
Boyle.
Ballingarny.
Brenocstone.
Boyana.
Balleboy.
Bir.

Carthy.
Concurry.
Caperquin.
Carburd.
Castle-lyons.
* Clonmel.†
Castle-haven.
Castle-dermat.
* Cork.†
Cathelegh.
Cancarne.
Connaught-brey.
Carick-new.
Creah.
Clonglish.
Carrick.
* Cullin.
Crehehs.
* Cashil.†

* Caretford.
 * Castle-bar.
 * Castlemain.
 Carick-drumrusk.
 Clongil.
 Caricodotade.
 Castle-Bir.
 Crog-Patrick.
 Claine.
 Castle-grace.
 * Cloghmain.
 * Dublin. †
 * Dungawon.
 Dunshaughlin.
 Dulier.
 Drum-temple.
 * Drogheda.
 * Duleek.
 Downerail.
 Drumnagh.
 Durow.
 Drumnier.
 Dingle.
 Dunganston.
 Dunboyne.
 * Emistage.
 * Eniscourthy.
 Emtý.
 Elphin.
 * Fether.
 * Fower.
 Fingaul.
 Ferns.
 * Featherd.
 Garistown.
 Gory.
 * Graig.
 Goldin-bridge.

Gortneleachy.
 * Gowran.
 Granard.
 Hacketstown.
 Holy-Rood.
 * James-town.
 Inch.
 Johns-town.
 Jorden.
 Inchidawny.
 Kilcredon.
 Kilmaccubea.
 Kilcoe.
 Killoga.
 * Kildare. †
 * Kilkenny. †
 * Knacktopher.
 Kilronan.
 * Kin-fale.
 Kells.
 Kilcormo.
 Kilbixy.
 Kilfoy.
 Kilgalane.
 Kilmore.
 Kilubren.
 Kilbaron.
 Kilmal.
 Kilconel.
 Kilmoan.
 Kilbeggan.
 Kilcullen.
 Kilbegs.
 * St. Kernis.
 Lucan.
 Litter.
 Lamboy.
 Longford.

Lornoe.
 Leghy.
 Lurgon.
 Loith.
 * Lismore.
 Loughlin.
 Leixlip.
 * Mary-borough.
 * Molingar.
 Minooth.
 Moore.
 Mallo.
 Monisteroris.
 Moglagh.
 Moydoe.
 * Monaghan.
 Macroome.
 Malto.
 Naule.
 Nofce.
 Naule.
 * Navan.
 Navagh.
 * New-town.
 Naas.
 Nohaval.
 Newborough.
 * Newcastle.
 Newmarket.
 Philips-town.
 Philip-flow.
 Rostillon.
 Rosbeacon.
 * Rofs. †
 Rosorea.
 Ramme.
 Rattodown.
 * Roscommon.

Rothbaris.
 Rinelfara.
 Shrowle.
 * Swords.
 * Slegoe.
 Sallahood.
 Skeres.
 Slane.
 Santry.
 Salla.
 Shandrum.
 * Taghman.
 Trim.
 * Traley.
 Thomazo.
 Toome.
 * Tuske.
 Timoleague.
 Tipperary.
 * Thomas-town.
 Taragh.
 Tuskard.
 Tallagh.
 Thurls.
 Templemore.
 Talbats-town.
 Timalin.
 Tenelanch.
 Tuamore.
 Templegerald.
 Templeport.
 * Tuam. †
 Ventry.
 Wordruf.
 * Wexford.
 * Waterford †
 * Wicklow.

Towns that Return Parliament-Mén,
 Arch-Bishopricks,
 Bishopricks,

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The

Villare Hibernicæ ; Or, A view of His Majesty's late Conquest in Ireland, during His Presence There : And of the Actions of the Royal Army since, to the Reduction of the City and County of Cork, and Town of *Kin-Sale*.

JUNE the 11. 1690. This day about Noon, His Majesty set sail from *Highlake*, with six Men of War, commra: ded by Sir *Clonistly Shovel*, six Yatches, and a great number of other Vessels for Transportation, His Majesty being himself on Board the *Mary Yatch*, the Wind was very bare, and the Weather Foggy, so that the Fleet often cast Anchor to stop the Tides, and did not reach *Barnsy-Bay*, at the North-end of the *Ile of Man*, till ten of the Clock on Friday night, being the 13th; In our way, the *Rudy* and *James Gally* came to us from *Crusie*, but without any News. On Saturday the 14th, the Wind blew pretty Fresh, and by half an hour after One, the same day, His Majesty arrived in the Bay of *Belfast*, from whence He sailed into the *Lough of Carrickfergus*, with the whole Fleet that attended Him, and about Three went a Shoar at the said Town, His Majesty on his Landing, immediately mounted, and rode on Horseback through the main Street of the Town, which was lined on both sides with innumerable Grounds of People, who bid His Majesty wellcome, with continual Shouts and Acclamations: At the *White-House*, half-way betwixt *Carrickfergus* and *Belfast*, His Majesty was met by the Duke of *Schonbergh* in his Coach and six Horses; the King was pleased to alight, and go into the Duke's Coach, attended only with one Troop of Horse, and a few Gentlemen, and immediately drove over the Strand to *Belfast*.

The uncertainty of the Time, and Place of His Majesty's Landing, and the suddenness of the News was such, that few of the Multitude that Flocked to *Belfast* to see it had their ends, the Generals motion was so quick; yet before they got into the Town

there were abundance that met them, and coming to the *North-Gate*, He was received by the Magistrates of *Belfast*, in their Formalities, a Guard of the Foot-Guards, and a general continued Shout, and Shouts of *God save the King, God bless our Protestant King, God bless King William*.

His Majesty went directly to the Castle, which had been some time before prepared for him, where he alighted, and went into an Apartment appointed for him, immediately gave Orders for the bringing ashore 250000 *l.* with several tons of Tin Halfpence and Farthings; and Expresses were sent to the Agents of all Regiments, to bring in their Accounts by the 19th: in order to receive their Men's Pay, &c. In order to which, His Majesty concerted measures how to clear all Quarters, and discharge the Country; and gave Orders for the Train of Artillery to be ready to March in eight Days.

At Night the Streets were filled with Bonfire-works, which were no sooner lighted, but the Alarm Signal was given by discharge of Guns, so Planted, that from one place to another of the Armies several Winter-Quarters throughout the whole Country in our hands, in a few Minutes, all places had notice of the King's Arrival, and in a very few Hours made Bonfires so thick, that the whole Country seem'd in a Flame; so that the Enemy could not but see, and conjecture the cause, to their eternal grief.

On the 16th. Lieutenant General *Douglas* came to *Belfast*; as likewise a great number of Presbyterian Ministers, who came to wait on His Majesty, and presented him with a Loyal Address. A little after the King's Landing

Landing at the Lough, betwixt *Carrickfergus* and *Belfast*; it seem'd to be like a Wood, there being in it between six and seven hundred Sail of Ships, most loaden with Provisions and Ammunition: The Plenty and Order of all things there was most wonderful, and not credible to any but those that saw it, no Army in *Christendome* the like; and yet all Goods held a good Rate. His Majesty continued at *Belfast*, concerting Matters, and giving the necessary Orders for the opening the approaching Campaign, till the 19th. at which time he went to *Lisbourn*, and Dined with the General, the Duke of *Schönberg*, and the same Night he went to *Hillsbrough*, accompanied with Prince *George*, Lord General *Douglas*, the Earl of *Oxford*, and a great many other Nobility and Gentry.

June. 20. This day Landed at the *White-House*, 2500 Horse from *Scotland*; a Camp was this day begun to be formed near *Landeragee*, about 20 Miles from *Lisbourn*, and on the very Frontiers between *Armagh* and the *Newry*, whither all the Army is marching.

The 21th. This day was wholly taken up in forming the Camp.

The 22th. His Majesty went from *Hillsbrough* to the Town of *Newry*, where he viewed the Part of his Army that was Encamped there, consisting of 24000 Horse, Foot and Dragoons; His Majesty being informed by his Scouts there, That the *Irish* Forces, with their King, were come to a Pass within four Miles of the *Newry*, betwixt that and the Town of *Dundalk*; His Majesty sent a Trumpeter to acquaint the *Irish*, That in case they burnt any more Houses, He had given Order to his Army, That they should not give Quarter to a Man, either *French* or *Irish* they should meet with. And that very Night his Majesty gave Order for 500 Horse and Dragoons to be detached, under the command of Lieutenant General *Schævencmore*, to march

towards *Dundalk*, and mark out a place to Encamp in: The *Irish* seeing some of the horse that were the advanced Guard appear, and they thinking the whole Army was approaching, immediately quitted their Pass, and fled to *Ardee*, turning their Tents for halte, but left the Town standing being apprehensive that the King would be as good as his Word; Some of our advanced Party marched so near the Enemy, that they plainly saw them set Fire to their Tents and the confusion they were in.

The Passes being clear, his Majesty immediately advanced with the Forces from the *Newry* towards *Dundalk*, and sent Orders for General *Douglas*, and the other Forces, to change their march before designed them, and immediately to march and joyn him at *Dundalk*.

On the 27th. we Encamped on the Plains of *Dundalk*, where we rested the next day, and understood that the Enemy were retired from *Ardee*, and had Posted themselves on the South side of the River *Boyne*: The King went himself the next day (with a select Party of horse beyond *Ardee*, to view the Ground, and on the 29th. we marched with the Army to *Ardee*; which we found miserably Plundered by the Enemy, they leaving nothing but the houses with bare Walls, except some sick, old, bed-ridden People, for murdering four of which in cold Blood, a Scotch Soldier and Woman was here hanged.

On the 30th. His Majesty Encamped in sight of the Enemy, the River *Boyne*, being between us and them: the King's Tent was pitched about a Mile short of the *Boyne* and as much above *Drogheda*. His Majesty at His Arrival near the River about Noon, rose in full view of the *Irish* Army, which lay encamp'd on the other side.

The Enemy soon discovered it must be His Majesty who was so attended, which made them draw down two Pieces of Six Pound Ball from the Forts a little higher, and

and planted them opposite to the place where our Horse were drawn up, they presently began to fire, and one of the Balls passed so close to His Majesty, that it took away a piece of his Coat, Waste-coat and Shirt, raised the Skin on the blade of his Right Shoulder, and drew a little Blood; but a Plaister being put on, His Majesty, continued on Horseback without the least concern, till four in the Afternoon, when he Dined, and in the Evening was on Horseback again, though he had been up from One in the Morning. The Enemy spent about two hundred Balls, and killed us four or five Men, and about ten Horses. Here it was that our Horse stood the Shot of the Enemy, every Man on foot by his Horse several hours, while they pass'd the shot before mentioned. At last, when the King had said, *Now I see my Men will stand*, some Guns were sent to our Horse, and about five in the Evening, we brought some of our Guns to bear, upon the first discharge of which among the *Irish Horse*, they retreated from their Battery and stood farther off; we dismounted some of the Enemies Guns on their Battery, and with our Bombs, beat down several Tents, next adjoining to those of the late King *James*, and the *Count de Lasun*. His Majesty rested very well all Night, and at Eight the next Morning being *July 1.* (ever memorable for poor *Ireland*,) was again on Horseback: and while the great Bullets were flying, the Prince of *Dermfadr's* Horse was shot in the Neck. We understood by a *Protestant* Deserter, that swam over the River last Night, That the Enemy were 25000 strong, that they had sent away some of their heaviest Baggage, in order (as they gave out) to Fight us. The King command the *Count de Schonberg*, to march with all the Horse and Dragoons of the first and second Line, of the Right Wing, in all about 5000, and the Brigade of *Trelawny*, and to pass the River about four Miles from the Camp, further up the River by *Slane*, where had been a

Battery of the *Irish*, but they were drawn off, and only 800 Dragoons guarded the Ford; this was done in order to take the Enemy in the Flank, while the rest of our Army pass'd it nearer *Drogheda*, over against their Camp; which the Enemy perceiving, they marched part of their Army to oppose the *Count de Schonberg*, (who had already broke some of their Squadrons of Horse and Dragoons that advanced to hinder his passing the River) and drew them up in *Battalia* about a Mile and a half from the place where he had pass'd the River. In passing this Ford, our Men were forced to go down a very steep Hill, and uneven way, yet the *Irish Horse* and Dragoons at the foot of the Ford, only once fired and retreated to a greater Body, who were coming to their assistance. The King being informed of what had passed on that side, sent Lieutenant General *Douglas* with two Brigades of Foot, to reinforce the *Count de Schonberg*, who thereupon changed his Order of Battle, making a Wing of Horse on his Right, and another on his Left, and placing the Foot in the middle. In this posture he marched towards the Enemy, after some small resistance put them into disorder, and followed them fighting as far as the Village called *Duleek*. The Earl of *Portland* and *Monsieur Overkirke* had part in this Action as *Mareschals de Camp*; mean time the King caused the rest of the Foot of the first Line, consisting of the Brigades of *la Meloniere*, which was on the Right, of *Hanner*, and the *Dares* to march to the Ford where *Douglas* was posted the day before, on the Right over against the Village before mentioned near *Drogheda* (which at this time had a Garrison of 800 *Irish*.) The three Battalions of the *Dutch Guards* were at the head of them, and pass'd the Ford on the Right over against the Village before-mentioned, from whence they bear the Enemy that were posted there. The Battalion of *la Meloniere* followed them on the Left; and these four Battalions being the

first that passed the River, suffered pretty much; of the latter, there were five Officers killed, and eight wounded, and about Sixty Soldiers killed and wounded. Monsieur *Calimote* followed the *Dutch* Guards, with his Detachment of 600 Men, whereof mention was made before, and after them the Regiment of *Cambon*: And here it was that Colonel *Calimote* receiv'd a Shot, of which he is since dead, and several of his Officers were killed upon the place: Duke *Schonberg* headed the *Dutch* Foot-Guards, and the King the *Innskilling* Horse; telling them they should be his Guard that day. Some of the *Irish* Horse oppos'd the *Dutch* Foot, who fought up to the middle in Water, and were almost born down before some Horse (which they long called for) could come to their relief. It was in passing this Ford, that Dr. *Walker* (famous for the Seige of *Derry*) was killed.

The Brigade of *Hanmer* passed next, the Count *de Nassau* being at the head of them, as Major-General; and the *Danes* passed on their Left, Commanded by the Prince of *Wirtemberg*. After these passed the Horse of the Left Wing; but in the mean time some of the *Enemys* Squadrons (as before mentioned) advanced, and Attacked our Foot: And a Squadron of the *Enemies* *Gyrrd du Corps*, pierced with great Vigour, as far as a little Villige, where we lost our great General, his Grace the Duke *Schonberg*, who advanced thither to observe the *Enemies* motion. Those that were about his Grace, had before done all they could to perswade him to retire from thence, but they could not prevail with him. He was killed with a Carbine shot in the Neck, and three Cut over the head, and one on his Face. Captain *Foubert*, who was next to him, and had likewise receiv'd a Wound in the Arm, got from his horse to help the Duke, but he died immediately without speaking a word. By this time the King had got over the River; who in passing it with his horse, (him-

self engaging in the thickest) met with the like opposition. The *Danish* horse once gave way, but the King went himself and brought them up again, and at the head of the horse Charged the Enemy; who after some resistance retir'd Fighting, Commanded by Lieutenant General *de la Hoquelle*, and Lieutenant General *Hamilton*, Monsieur *de Lafun* being with the Body who made head against the Count *de Schonberg*, the late King *James* himself not Engaging, but standing at the Reer of them, on a rising ground, out of harms way.

The Enemy retreated from *De file* to *De file*; our Horse pursuing them as far as *Duleek*, where the King with the Forces he had with them, joyned those of the Count *de Schonberg*. The Enemy retired about three Miles farther, and there posted themselves in a very advantageous place; and the King followed them with his Horse and Dragoons, and Orders were given to Attack them there, but it being very late, and the Fight having lasted from Ten in the Morning till Nine at Night, His Majesty did not think fit to engage the Troops any farther, but ordered the horse and Dragoons to remain in Arms all Night: He returned to *Duleek*, where the Foot Encamp't: But in the Night the Enemy retired in great Confusion; we took their Baggage, and eight Pieces of Cannon.

July 2. The King sent Monsieur *de la Meloniere*, Brigadier General, with a Detachment of 300 Foot, and 1000 horse, with 8 Pieces of Cannon, to invest *Drogheda*: Being arrived there, the Governour receiv'd the first Summons with great Contempt; but the King sending him word, That if they forc'd his Cannon to be fired on them, he would not give them any Quarter. This so frighted the Governour, that having kept the Trumpeter some time, he returned this Answer: That he would Surrender the place upon full Capitulation, viz. To March out with Arms and Baggage, Colours flying, &c. but otherwise

he would defend the place to the last Extremity. *Meloniere* sent him word, That his Orders were only to suffer them to march out without Arms; and that he must quickly resolve whether he would accept of this Offer. In the mean time *Monsieur de la Meloniere* had caused two Batteries to be raised, which would be ready the next Morning by break of Day. But the Officers of the Garrison after having consulted together, relolved to yield, and the Capitulation being Signed, they delivered up a Gate, and marched out about an hour after; between thirteen and fourteen hundred Men, and were conducted to *Athlone*, the Officers being permitted to wear their Swords.

After which *Monsieur de la Meloniere* gave Protections to a great many *Papists*, who expected to have been plundred, and marched to joyn the Army; whom we shall leave for a little time, and give the Reader here an account of the Movements of the late King, and his Troops, and the Affairs in and about *Dublin*, and the *Protestants* therein.

Fryday June 13. The *Protestants* in *Dublin* receiv'd the certain Account of King *Williams* Landing. Before this a Camp had been laid out by the *Irish* about *Atherdee*, and the late King *James* had ordered his Army to Rendezvouz there from several parts of the Kingdom.

On *Munday* the 16th. King *James* marched out of *Dublin* to joyn them with about 6000 *French* Foot, most old Soldiers, excellently well Arm'd and Clad; one Regiment of these were *Dutch* and *Protestants*, and were observed carefully for fear of Deserting.

The whole *Irish* Army encamped, made about 36000, all well Clad, and in good heart both Horse and Foot. The same day King *James* left *Dublin*, there marched in 6000 of the Country Militia, and Colonel *Luterel* and *Mac Gillicuddy* as his Assistant, were left Governors.

It was expected the *Irish* would have been

much cast down upon King *James's* leaving *Dublin*, and the certain News of King *Williams's* Landing, but they were much the contrary, they Triumphed and rejoiced as if they had got King *William* in a Pound, and the Day were their own. They were assured either that the *French* Fleet would cut off King *William* from *England*, or that an Insurrection would be made there; for we were told that an hundred thousand Men were ready to rise, under the Notion of declaring for a Common-wealth.

The *Protestants* in *Dublin* knew not what to think of these things, for they were kept as Prisoners of War, and suffered to know no more, nor enjoy any more than what the others pleased. But this the *Protestants* feared most (because the *Irish* spoke least of it) that some desperate Persons had undertaken to Destroy King *William* as soon as he should come ashore: For the great assurance of the *Irish* could not be imputed to any other thing than this. Some were so open, as to tell their *Protestant* Friends very lately, That they would be glad to go to Mass within this twelve Month: with several other Expressions of the like nature.

The great concern of the *Protestants* in *Dublin* was, how they should be preserved from being Plundered and Burnt, in case of the Defeat of the *Irish* Army; this they thought could be done only by the *English* pursuing the Victory close (for by a particular Providence, the *Irish* had neglected all this time to fortifie *Dublin*) or else by sending a Party by Sea, to Land at the Bay at the time of the Engagement; neither of which, as it afterward happen'd, was done: But God alone preserv'd the *Protestants* of *Dublin* by an extraordinary Deliverance.

On *Thursday, June 19.* After King *James* was gone to Encamp, about Twelve at Noon, the Governour ordered all Persons walking the Streets without Swords or Bayonets, which was the Badge of *Protestants*, to be taken up and secured in Parades. At

Night he pickt out whom he thought fit, and sent them to several Prisons, where they were considerably incommoded

After this followed a Proclamation, *That not above Five Protestants should meet in any place, above the Family, on pain of Death.* By which they were from that time shut out from our Churches, which by an extraordinary Providence, they had enjoyed all these times (except *Christ Church*.) Most of them were frequented twice every Day at the Prayers. The Church-men, who stayed in the City, though they had lost all their Subsistence by the Irish Parliament, except what People voluntarily contributed, acquitted themselves with a great deal of Zeal and Diligence, being particularly influenc'd by the Bishop of *Meath*, and Dr. *King*, Dean of *St. Patricks*, who have been the Bulwark of the Protestants in these sad times.

On *Tuesday* 24. Dr. *King* was clapt up in the Castle, and many other of the Principal Protestants in the Colledge, (which was now a Garrison) and other Publick places. The *Galway* Protestants, being about 200, (these were they of Sir *Thomas Southwel's* party, which were lately brought to *Dublin*, in order to be exchanged) were removed from *White Fryers* to the *Round Church*, and all the *Newgate* Prisoners were put to them, where they were near stifled. The Prisoners of War were brought from *Kilmainham* to *St. John's Church*; the publick Contributions, which hitherto had been very liberal every Lord's Day, to their Relief, were now intercepted, and the Poor began to suffer much; few Protestants daring to walk the Streets.

Saturday the 28th, News came to *Dublin* That the *Irish Army* retreated, and the *English Army* were come towards *Drogheda* and seemed to press forward for *Dublin*.

On *Sunday* the 29th. the *Irish Army* came on this side the *Boyne*; and King *James*, as it should seem, distrusting the Issue, Sir *Pa-*

trick Trant, First Commissioner of the Revenue, and another Gentleman, were ordered to go from *Dublin* on *Munday Morning* to *Waterford*, to prepare Ships.

July 1st. Early in the Morning, the Protestants in *Dublin* were wakened by an Alarm, and the News that there would be a Battle: The Gates of the City were kept strictly Guarded, and the Protestants kept their Houses. The Issue they expected with the greatest apprehensions: Several Reports were spread abroad every Hour; one while that the *French Fleet* were in the Bay; another, that a *French Express* was come from *Waterford*, with the news of taking the *Isle of Wight*, by the *French*, and of their being gone to *Dover*; then, that the *English* Right Wing was quite routed; then, that the P. of *Orange* was taken Prisoner: But at Five that Afternoon, some that had made their escape on tired Horses, told the Protestants, The *Irish* were much worsted; and others at Six, That they were totally defeated from hence, till One that Night, all the Entries of the Town were filled with dusty, wounded and tired Soldiers and Carriages, perpetually coming in.

After these several of King *James's* Horse Guards came in stragling, without Pistols or Swords, and could not tell what was become of himself.

Near ten at Night, he came in with about 200 Horse, all in disorder: The Protestants concluded now, that it was a total rout, and that the *English Army* were just ready to come into Town; but were greatly Surprised, when an hour or two after, they heard the whole Body of the *Irish* Horse coming in, in very good order, with Kettle-Drums; Haut boys, and Trumpets; and early the next Morning the *French* and a great Party of the *Irish* Foot. These being a little rested, Marched out again (as they gave out) to meet the Enemy, which were supposed to draw nigh.

Wednesday, July 2d. About five this Morning, King James having sent for the Irish Lord Mayor, and some Principle Persons to the Castle, made a Speech to them, to this purpose :

Gentlemen, I had a very good Army in England, and when I had the greatest occasion for them, they deserted Me, and went to the Enemy; & finding a total Defection against Me there, I retired, and went to France, where I was kindly receiv'd by that King, and had all the Assurances imaginable from Him, to Re-establish Me in My Throne: In some time after, I came to this Kingdom, and found My Roman Catholick Subjects here, as well equipp'd and prepared to defend My Cause, as their Abilities could bear; And tho' I have often been told, That when it came to the Touch, they would never bear the brunt of a Battle, I could never credit the same, till now; when having a good Army, and all Preparations fit to Engage any Foreign Invader, I found the total Truth of which I had been so often Cautioned. And tho' the Army did not desert Me here, as they did in England; Yet, when it came to a Tryal, they basely fled the field, and left the spoil to My Enemies: Nor could they be prevail'd upon to Rally, tho' the loss in the whole Defeat was but inconsiderable: So that, henceforward, I never more determine to Head an Irish Army, and do now resolve to shift for My self; and so, Gentlemen must You; It has been often debated, in case such a Revolution should happen, whether upon deserting the City of Dublin, the same ought not to be Fired? I therefore Charge you, on Your Allegiance, That you neither Kisse the City by Plunder, nor Desire it by Fire, which in all Kingdoms will be judged very Barbarous, & must be believed to be done by My Orders; and if done, there will be but little Mercy expected from an Enemy thus Enraged. He told them, Tho' He quitted Dublin, He did not quit his Interest in it. He told his Menial Servants, That he should have now no farther Occasion to keep such a Court, as he had done; and that therefore, they were at Liberty to Dispose of themselves; And so with Two or Three in Company, he went to Bray, and along by

the Sea to Waterford; having appointed his Carriages to meet him another way. 'Tis said, he did not sleep till he got on Ship-board; and having been once driven in again, is since clear gone off.

All this day, being Wednesday, nothing was to be seen in Dublin, but Officers and Carriages, and the Principal Persons of the Town, their Wives and Families going away; others coming in dusty and weary, getting away as fast as they could. About four in the Afternoon, the Protestants were affrighted with the appearance of the Irish Horse, which were drawn out of the City early in the morning, and which they hop'd had been quite gone, entering into the Town, followed by the French and Irish Foot, in a full Body; but they only marched through the Town to go farther; the Militia that kept the City followed them, only the Governour remained. At last, he resolved to march also, and to drive two or three hundred of the Principal Prisoners before him: but while they were preparing for this, a false Allarm was spread, that a Party of the English being Landed at the Harbour, were just at the Towns-end; it was too dusky to disprove this by View, and they had not leisure to send a Messenger, but in hast shifted for themselves.

The Protestants now began to look out, not knowing well in what Condition they were in, but venturing to the Castle, they found Capt. Farlow, who had been a Prisoner there, keeping Garrison alone. Upon this Captain Robert Fitz-Gerald, and several others, who had been Prisoners, went immediately from the Captains own house, towards the City, taking their way by the Council Chamber and Custom-house, which he found by the care of Mr. Francis Bade, lately Surveyor General of the Revenue, were both Secured, and continued the Keys of both places to his Trust, setting Guards on each: From thence the Captain, with the rest, repaired to the Castle, which they found Deserted by the Papists, and on which they

they seized for their Majesties Service, having made Sir Robert Gore, who was till then a Prisoner in the Castle, Governour for that Night: And having set strong Guards, on all places convenient in the Castle, they passed through the Iron-gate into the Castle Yard, to secure what Stores were left, as well of Arms and Ammunition, as Provisions, where a great Rabble had met, and forcing open the Store-house Doors, had committed very great Outrages, but upon their appearance, and some other persons of Quality, that came to their Assistance, by their prudent Government, this Tumultuous Rabble were dispersed, and they forc'd out of the Castle-yard, and having well Secured by strong Guards the Castle-Yard and Stores, committing the Stores to the charge of Captain Farlow, till they returned to the Castle, and leaving the same in charge with Sir Robert Gore, they marched to the Main guard, where were a Guard of the Militia, who declared themselves for King James; but were, by their fair persuasions, prevailed upon to surrender their Arms, and deliver up the Guards, and left the Main-guard that Night under command of Captain Slaughter, a Worthy Protestant, and lately Disbanded. Having secur'd the Main-guard, they went with Captain Slaughter to the several City Gates, and set guards on them. They pass'd through the several Streets of the City, to prevent any Disorders; they then return'd to the Castle, and finding all things there in great Quiet and Security, they took a March into part of the Suburbs, and commanded others with a guard, to secure the Remote Parts of the Suburbs, and took the other Round through the City and Castle; and all things being very safe, they Selected out a certain number of their Company, as the Bishop of Limerick, Dr. King, Dean Burck; the Captain, Mr. Wischet, Counsellor Dixon, Francis Babe, and others, to consult what was then fit to be done; and about Six a Clock they sent out Proclamation by

Beat of Drum, for Regulating all Disorders, and forming a Protestant Militia, and sent away Express to the King by Counsellor Dixon, and ~~Mr.~~ Francis Babe, with their Letters to his Majesty at the Camp. These Gentlemen found him Marching up to Dublin in two Lines, expecting to meet the Irish at Swords; at the same time that they gave His Majesty an account of Dublins being at Liberty, News came of the Surrender of Drogheda, which he had left a Party to Besiege, and in which they had Pinnioned all the Protestants and Prisoners, and placed them under that part of the Wall which was to be Battered; but this was not known till after the Surrender.

Till Afternoon this Thursday, July the 3. the Protestants in Dublin did not hear a word of the English Army; in the mean time they had reports, That the Irish and French were coming back, and very near them, which gave a damp to their briskness; but this blowing over, and the certain account of the English Army being come, they then perceived themselves at Liberty. The Protestants ran about saluting and embracing one another; and blessing God for this wonderful deliverance, as if they had been alive from the Dead, the Streets were fill'd with Crowds and Shouts, and the Roman Catholics grow lay in the same terrors as we had done some few days before.

At Eight this Night, one Troop of Dragoons came as a Guard to an Officer, that came to take charge of the Stores. It was impossible, the King himself coming after this, could be welcom'd with equal joy, as this one Troop; the Protestants hung about the Horses, and were ready to pull the Men off them as they march'd up to the Castle.

Next Morning being Friday, the 4th, the Duke of Ormond, and Monsieur Overkyrk, came in with Nine Troops of Horse; and the King being encamped by Finglass, came on Sunday to St. Patrick's Church, and heard a Sermon, preach'd by Dr. King, concerning the Power of God: Of which that which seem'd

seem'd to us greatest on Earth, mighty Armies was a faint shadow. The King went back to his Camp to dinner, not suffering any Soldiers to come into the City, except a few for Guards. By some Persons in our Army that have viewed the Dead at the Boyne, I am told, that there were not above sixteen hundred killed on both sides, though perhaps you may here of greater Numbers in England, which is a wonderful thing, that so small a loss should disperse the whole Irish Army, who seem'd to be blown away, only by a Wind from God. July 5. The Town of Wexford declared for his Majesty, the manner of it was thus; Colonel Butler, Lord Lieutenant of the Country, hearing that the late King James was gone by on Wednesday last, he posted after him, and from Duncannon, wrote to his Son to come to him, and to follow the late King James to France: He wrote also another Letter to Captain Kelly, to come away with his Company, and set the Castle of Wexford on Fire, which was under his Command; but this Letter falling into the hands of an English Merchant, where Colonel Butler was quartered; he did not deliver it, but told the Captain how he was sent for, concealing that part of the Letter about burning the Castle; and so soon as he and his Company were gone, the Protestants there rose, disarmed the Papists, and seized the Castle; and at their humble Request, by two Messengers, His Majesty sent some few days after, a Regiment, with Arms and Ammunition to secure them; we continued in our Camp to refresh our selves till July 9. At which time, early in the Morning, his Majesty caused us to decamp from Finglax, to a place called Cromlin, three Miles on the South side of Dublin. This Day was published at the Camp, Their Majesties Declaration, which follows.

The Declaration of William and Mary, King and Queen of England, Scotland, France and Ireland; To all the People of the

Kingdom of Ireland, to whom it may concern.

William Rex.

As it hath pleas'd Almighty God, to bless our Arms in this Kingdom, with a late Victory over our Enemies at the Boyne, and with the Possession of our Capital City of Dublin, and with the General Desperation of all that did oppose Us: We are now in so happy a Prospect of our Affairs, and of extinguishing the Rebellion of this Kingdom; That we hold it reasonable to think of Mercy, and to have compassion upon those whom We judge to have been seduced; wherefore We do hereby Declare, We shall take into our Royal Protection all poor Labourers, Common Soldiers, Country Farmers, Ploughmen and Cottiers whatsoever; as also all Citizens, Townsmen, Tradesmen and Artificers, who either remained at home, or having fled from their dwelling, shall by the First day of August next, repair to their usual Places of Abode; Surrendering what Arms they have to such Justices of Peace, as are or shall be appointed by Us, not only to receive the same, but also to Register the Appearance of such of the said Persons as shall come in, and submit to Our Authority. For Our Royal Intention is, and We do hereby Declare, That we will not only Pardon all those poor People, as to their Lives and Liberties, who shall come in by the time aforesaid, for all Violences they have done or committed by the Command of their Leaders during the War, but We do promise to secure them in their Goods, their Stocks of Cattle, and all their Chattels personal whatsoever, Willing and Requiring them to come in, and where they were Tenants, there to preserve the Harvest of Grass and Corn, for the supply of Winter. But forasmuch as many of them, had a Legal Right to the Tenancy of several Lands, some holden from Protestants, and some from Popish Proprietors, who have been concerned in the Rebellion against Us: Our Will and Pleasure is, That all these Tenants, who held from our good Protestant Subjects, do pay their Rents to their respective Landlords: And that the Tenants of all those who have been concerned in the present Rebellion against Us, do keep their Rent in their

Hands until they have notice from the Commissioners of Our Revenue, unto whom they are to account for the same. And as We do hereby strictly forbid all Violence, Rapine and Mel-station, to any who shall thus come in, and remain Obedient to Us, so for those of this, or any other Rank or Quality, who are already in Our Quarters, and within our Power and Obedient to Us, We do hereby charge and require, That they be not molested in any sort without our special command. For the desperate Leaders of the present rebellions who have violated those Laws, by which this Kingdom is united, and inseparably annexed to the Imperial Crown of England, who have called in the French, who have Authorized all Violences and Depredations against the Protestants, and who rejected the Gracious Pardon We offered them in our Proclamation, of the 22th of Feb. 1688. As We are now by Gods great Favour, in condition to make them sensible of their Errors; so are We resolv'd to leave them to the event of War, unless by great and manifest demonstrations, We shall be convinced they deserve our Mercy, which We shall never refuse to those that are truly Penitent.

Given at our Royal Camp at *Finglask* near *Dublin*, the 7th day of *July*, 1690. In the Second Year of Our Reign.

July 11th. We continued in our Camp at *Cromlin* till this Morning. When the King set out to *Kilkenny*, with a part of the Army; General *Douglass*, with another Part, went some days before towards *Wexford*.

July 14th. His Majesty Encamped at *Inchiqueen*, 21 Miles from *Dublin*, where News was brought to the Camp, that *Caven* and *Sligo* had Voluntarily Surrendered; and that the Irish Villains, called *Raparees*, had burnt *Longford*, and the Lord *Longfords*, House.

July 15th. His Majesty with the Army Encamped at Castle *Dermote*.

On the 16th. We Marched to *Caterlough*, which was but five Miles.

On the 17th. We Encamped about *Kelly*,

leaving the Road to *Kilkenny*, that City being about four Miles out of our way; here by some Deserters come into our Camp, we understood, that the Earl of *Tyrconnel* (who since *K. James's* leaving of *Ireland*, styles himself Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*) having some jealousy of the Earl of *Trone* Governor of *Waterford*, sent for him to *Lymerrick*, and made Old Collonel *Lacy* Governor in his stead, and that the Enemy had in it about 1600 Men. Collonel *Eppinger*, who was sent from *Dublin* with a small Party by Sea, towards *Wexford* (that being Deserted as you have heard) took Possession of the Place, and secured a Garrison in it; he found a Considerable quantity of Provision there, and his Men a little after took 400 Head of Cattle from the *Raparees*, who had taken them a little time before from the Country People, on whom they have ever since the Battle of the *Boyne*, committed many Outrages, and done much Mischief.

July 12th. We came to a place called *Bennets-bridg*, within 16 Miles of *Waterford*, where we Encamped. Here we understood, that on the 18th the Enemy quitted *Clonmel*, notwithstanding it is a very Considerable Pass, lately strengthened by the addition of several new Fortifications, and Major-General *Sarsfield* was Posted there with 5000 Irish; but on the approach of our Army in it's Neighbourhood, he retired towards *Limerick*. This day four French Officers came over to us, they gave an account, That the Earl of *Tyrconnel*, and the Count *de Lauzun*, were Fortifying of *Limerick*, the remains of the Army being in that Neighbourhood, but in a very ill Condition, having lost all their Baggage. This day the King dined with the Duke of *Ormond*, at the Castle of *Kilkenny*.

On the 20th. We Decamped from *Bennets-Bridge*, and Marched about 7 Miles to a place called *Rossed Narrow*; and the next day being the 21th We came to *Carick*. His Majesty Commanded a Trumpet to be sent to Summon *Waterford*, requiring them to

Surren-

Surrender the Place : They desired time till the next Morning, when they sent out Articles, but the King not approving thereof, let them know that they should go out with their own Arms and Baggage only, and that if they did not accept thereof, but stayed till they were Attacked, he would give them no Quarter. However they sent some of their Scruples again the next day, and Major-General *Kirk*, was sent thither with five Regiments and several Pieces of Cannon to answer them ; the next day in the Afternoon the Capitulations were Signed, and the next day after, the Garrison Marched out with their Arms and Baggage, the Number of 1600, and were conducted to *Mallow*, 12 Miles in their way to *Lymerick* : The Garrison would not have had so good terms, only His Majesty had Compassion on 300 Protestant Families in the Town. Several Officers staid behind in the Place and Prayed His Majesties Protection. The same day the Lord *Dover*, and Lord *George Howard*, with several others submitted themselves to the King. The *French* when they first came to *Lymerick*, took Possession of it with their Infantery, under the Command of the Count *de Lausun*, and they would not suffer any of the *Irish* to come into the Town ; so that the Lord *Tyrconnel*, and General *Sarsfield*, with their *Irish*, were forc'd all to Encamp without the Town.

July 25th. The King viewed the Walls of *Waterford*, without entering into the Town, and returned back to the Camp, which was about three Miles distant, where all things were ready for an Attack. His Majesty dined in the Camp, and then returned to *Carick* that Night. From *Waterford* His Majesty sent a Summons to the Governour of *Dunsmoon Fort*, Captain *Michael Burk*, offering the same Capitulation which had been granted to *Waterford*, and letting him know if he refused, or delayed to Comply, he must expect no Mercy. He insisted upon six days to consult the Lord

Tyrconnel, which being refused, he declared he would take that time, whereupon the Cannon was ordered down in order to an Attack ; but the next day, being the 26th. In the Evening, Sir *Cloudfly Shovel* appearing with Sixteen Frigats in View, it so terrified them, that the Governour writ to Major General *Kirk*, that he would accept of what had been offered ; which His Majesty being made acquainted with, he was pleased to order, That they should still have the Benefit of the Articles that were at first propos'd, and the Fort was accordingly Surrendred, whereby we are possessed of a very advantageous Post, which commands the River of *Waterford*.

On the 27th. His Majesty left the Camp, and set forward for *Dublin*, resolving to return immediately for *England*.

On the 29th. The King arriv'd at *Chappel-Ized*, where He Published his Second Declaration, Granting to some a longer time to lay hold of the Gracious Advantages already offered, and an enlargement of His Majesties Clemency unto others, with offers of Protections and otherways of Security to those *Irish*, who pretend they have been Plundered by the *English* Soldiers, after they have submitted, with offers of Protection and Charitable releif to the Nobility, Gentry, and other Men of Estates ; also offers of Protection and Passports to Strangers of what Nation soever, that if they please they may safely return into their own Country. But if the several Manifestations of his Majesties Grace and Favour be not receiv'd or valued, His Majesty holds himself discharged of those Consequences and Calamities, which must inevitably follow, since those who are obstinate against Mercy become the Authors of their own Confusion

The same week was Published a Proclamation concerning the *Irish* Papists hiding their Arms and Ammunition, &c. the substance of which, was as followeth. That notwithstanding it was Notoriously known, that

that the Papists of the Kingdom of Ireland, of all Ranks and Degrees, were lately very well furnished with Fire-Arms, Swords, Bagnets, Skeins, Pikes, Half-Pikes, Scythes, and other Arms Offensive and Defensive; as also with great quantities of Gun-powder. And although His Majesty in His Royal Proclamation of the Seventh of July, did Extend, and hold forth His Mercy and Compassion, to all Citizens, Towns-men, &c. and Assured them not only Pardon, as to their Lives and Liberties, for all Violences, &c. but all Security in their Goods, Stacks of Cattle, and Chattels Personal; and that those of any other Rank, or Quality within His Majesties Quarters, and Obedient to Him, should not be disquieted in any sort, without his particular Command. And nothing more was expected on their parts, but either to continue in, or return to their respective Dwellings, and to give us their Arms, and to follow their several Trades and Callings. But although several Persons had laid hold on His Majesties said Declaration, and are received into his Royal protection, yet, few of them had brought in their Arms, and most of those brought in were broken, which His Majesty looking upon as an high Contempt, and done out of a Wicked Design, on any Opportunity to joyn with the Rebels. Therefore to the end, that all Persons might be left without Excuse, and prevent the fatal Consequences of their Contempt, and Disobedience; His Majesty strictly Commands all Persons, of the Popish Religion within the Kingdom of Ireland, who reside in any part under His Majesties Obedience, that they do within Ten days after the Publishing this Procla-

mation in the City, or Shire Town of that County, wherein they respectively Dwell or Reside, Surrender, and Deliver all the Fire Arms; Swords &c. as also the Gun-powder, which they lately had in their own Custody, or in the Custody of any other for their Use, To the next Mayor, Chief Magistrate, &c. in the City, Town or Country, where they respectively Dwell or Reside; Who are required to Register the same, and to return a perfect List of such Arms, and Ammunition as they shall receive by Vertue of the Proclamation; as also, to lodge the same in some safe Garrison of His Majesties that is nearest adjacent.

And His Majesty further Declares, that if the afore said Persons of the Popish Religion, do not by the time limited deliver their Arms, &c. they shall be looked upon as Contemners of His Royal Authority, and as Persons designing the Disturbance of His Government, and as Traytors and Rebels, and will accordingly abandon them, to the Discretion of His Soldiers, or they shall be committed to Goal without Bail or Main-Prise.

His Majesty likewise Commands all Protestants of the Kingdom, That they do not keep or conceal any Arms or Ammunition belonging to any Papist, but that they be forthwith delivered to the Magistrates and Officers aforesaid.

At the same time was likewise Published, a Proclamation For a General Fast to be kept constantly every Friday (during the War) in all Parts of the Kingdom, under His Majesties Obedience, for Supplicating Almighty God for the Pardon of Our Sins, and for Imploring a Blessing, on Their Majesties and Their Forces by Sea and Land.

The JOURNAL of the Siege of Lymerick,

From the First of *August*, 1690. to the Time of
Raising the Siege.

HIS Majesty receiving an Express at *Chappel-Izard*, from the Camp, That the Enemy had drawn together most of their scattered Troops about *Lymerick*, were grown very Impudent, and seem'd to have new Life and Vigour put into them upon His Majesty's retiring from the Camp, and that they were resolv'd to make a desperate defence of the City of *Lymerick*, when ever Besieged: On which his Majesty altered His Resolutions of going for *England*, resolving to return to the Camp, the better to dispose of things for the pushing on the Siege, and sent Order to Lieutenant General *Douglas* to March from *Athlone*, and joyn the Count *De Solmes*.

On *July 27*. We Marched from *Carick*, under the Command of the Count *De Solmes*: His Majesty, as aforementioned, having left the Camp, and came the same day to the Town of *Clonmel*, which is Eight very long Miles: This Place seems to be very strongly Scituated, and doubtless might have held out for some time, had it been Garrisoned by any but *Irish*-Men.

The 28. We Marched Seven Miles farther; and the next day, being the 29. We Encamp'd at a place called *Goolin-Bridge*, which is about 23 Miles from *Lymerick*: Here, as soon as we Arriv'd, we had the confirmation, That the *French* had possess'd themselves of the

City of *Lymerick*, and that they would not suffer any of the *Irish* Forces to come into it, having turned out those few that were in Garrison there. On 30. and 31. We lay quiet in our Camp, and refreshed our selves.

August the First, A Detached Party of the *Inniiskilling* and *Danish* Horse, &c. Marched from our Camp, and advanced within sight of the Enemy near *Lymerick*, who, upon the approach of the advanced Parties, were in great consternation; and they brought an Account, That the Gross of the *Irish* Army, consisting of about 27000 Men, were (upon the hearing of the Advance of our Army) retired from beyond the *Shannon*.

August 2. Advice was brought into the Camp, of the Surrender of the Town of *Youghal*.

August 3. A Deserter came into our Camp from *Lymerick*, and told us, That yesterday Morning, the second Instant, he saw the *French* Infantry March out of Town, about 3500 strong, with Eight Field Pieces; (leaving several of their Engineers and other Officers in the Town); and that the common report was, That they were going to *Galway* to Embark there for *France*, that being a more convenient Port for their taking Shipping than *Lymerick*; *Galway* being but Nine Miles from the Mouth of the Bay, and *Lymerick* is Sixty: And that as soon as the *French* had quitted the Place, and were marched out,

Three Regiments of *Irish Auxillaries*, under the Command of Colonel *Luttrell*, marched in, and took Possession of it. This Advice afterwards confirm'd, as well by our Parties that had been sent out, as by other Deserters.

August 4. The Regiments that were sent to reduce the Town of *Waterford*, and Fort of *Duncannon*, under the Command of Major General *Kirk*, joyned our Camp.

August 5. A Detachment of Six hundred Horse were sent from our Camp, to reinforce the Garrison of *Toughal*, and prevent any Design the Enemy may have upon it; and this Evening Lieutenant General *Douglas* joyned us from *Athlone*.

On the 6. Our Army, consisting now of 38500 Effective Men, decamped from *Goolen-Bridge*, and Marched in Two Bodies towards *Lymrick*, the Infantry taking their way by a place called *Sallawood*, and the Cavalry marched the other Road by way to *Cullen*.

On the 7. About Noon, we came to a place called *Cavickellsis*, which is between five and six Miles from *Lymrick*, and here our Horse and Foot joyned in one Body again, and in the Afternoon some small Detached Parties were sent to observe the Posture and Motions of the Enemy; but on the approach of our Men, the Enemy retired in great precipitation from place to place, and in the Night burnt a great many small Houses and Cabins within Three Miles of the Town; and this Evening was held a great Council of War in the presence of His Majesty, where Resolutions were taken to Attack the *Irish* Forces early the next Morning; which were Encamped, and had Intrenched themselves in all the Defiles leading thereto; having first Plowed up the Ground, made great numbers of small Forts, threw Timber and Trees across, and did all that possibly could be done to obstruct the Passage of the King's Forces; lining the Hedges, Gardens, and other places for Five Miles together, with Musquetéers, in the nature of an Ambuscade.

On the 8. At One in the Morning, His Majesty sent out Nine Hundred Horse, and

Two Hundred Foot, Detached out of the Regiments of *Oxon*, *Trelawny*, *Cuts*, *Laneer*, *Lloyd*, and *Danes*, under the Command of the *Heer Bentinck*, Earl of *Portland*, and Brigadeer *Stuart*, &c. who advanced within Cannon Shot of the Town, notwithstanding the opposition made by Three Regiments of the *Enemies* Foot, One of Horse, and another of Dragoons, who stood but one Firing, tho' they had the covert of the Hedges, through which they Fired. About Four hours after, this Detachment returned to our Camp, and gave the King an account of the posture the Enemy were in. And about Seven a Clock His Majesty went himself with a fresh Party of 200 Select Horse, being accompanied with Prince *George*, Major General *Gnikle*, the *Heer Overkirk*, and other great Officers, they approached within Two Miles of the Town. The Enemy were come so near, with some of their Out-guards, that we could hear them Talk with their damn'd *Irish* Brogue on their Tongues, but they were separated from us by a Bog, which was very deep, and so situated, that we could not possibly Attack them. This Night it was resolved at a Council of War, that the Army should March towards the Town, in order to Battle; for we understood, as you have heard, That the Country being very close, and full of Hedges and Ditches, the Enemy had lined them to defend the approaches to the Town. Accordingly the next day, being the 9th, our whole Army Decamped by Five in the Morning, Colonel *Earl* leading the Van, with Two Hundred Horse and Dragoons, and One Thousand chosen Foot out of all the Regiments of the Army, both *English* and *Forreigners*. Upon our approach we found the Enemy drawn up within Two Miles of the City of *Lymrick*, whereupon Colonel *Earl* ordered his advanced Troops to make a Halt until the rest were come up. Then our Horse pushed them for near a Mile; their Horse at first made a shew as if they would make vigorous Resistance, and stood our first Charge, but soon afterwards gave way, when they threw themselves behind

behind the Hedges, and Fired so from thence, that our Horse could not come to them. Upon which we brought some small Field-Pieces to Fire upon them; and at the same time the 1000 Detached Foot were ordered to Attack them. Accordingly, about One a Clock, Colonel *Earl* led on his Foot, who run on with that Bravery, tho' the Enemy made a great Fire through the Hedges, and continued this sort of Fighting for Two Hours, advancing within Four Hundred yards of the Town, and possessing themselves of Two advantageous Posts, called *Iretton's-Fort*, and the *Old Kirk*, and such was the Bravery, Courage, and Resolution of our Men, that their Officers could hardly stop them there, notwithstanding they were told it was His Majesty's Express Order. Then the Besieged began to Fire from the Town with their Great Guns, which Killed us some Men; but in all this days Action we had not above 35 Killed and Wounded, tho' above 250 of the Enemy were Killed in their several Retreats, among which were several Officers of Note, besides divers taken Prisoners. Our Pioneers were employed most part of the Afternoon in levelling the great number of Trenches the Enemy had cast up for their Defence.

Between Six and Seven in the Evening His Majesty ordered a Trumpeter to besent with a Summons to the Town, and as the Deferters hath since Informed us, a great part of the Garrison, with some of the Officers, were for Capitulating; but Monsieur *Boisfeau*, who is Governor, Duke of *Berwick*, and Colonel *Lutterel*, &c. resolutely oppos'd it, making a Speech to the Garrison of the great Divisions there were in *England*; and that 50000 *French* had made a descent, and said, the Prince of *Orange* would be obliged to draw off His Army in few days, to defend the Kingdom of *England*; and thereupon prevailed upon them to stand to their Arms. The Trumpeter was sent back with this Answer from Monsieur *Boisfeau* the Governor, *That as King James had intrusted him with that Garrison, he would recommend himself to the Prince*

of Orange by a vigorous Defence. About Eight at Night the King went to His Camp, a little Mile from the Town, having been on Horse-back from Four in the Morning, giving the necessary Orders, and exposing himself amidst the greatest of dangers, wherein His Royal Highness the Prince of *Denmark* did every where accompany His Majesty. The Cannon ceas'd not all the while to Play from the Town, several of the Shot coming over His Majesty's Tent, and some falling near it. The same Evening a Party of the Royal Regiment, and other Dragoons, was sent to view the Ford at *Annagbbeg*, a place about Two Miles above the Town, where Six of the Enemies Regiments of Foot, Three of Horse, and Two of Dragoons (Commanded by *Berwick* and *Lutterel*) were Posted on the other side of the River, with a Breast-work to cover them; who all Fired upon our Men, but being such extraordinary Marksmen, they neither Killed nor Wounded any of them.

The Enemy being thus posted so very advantageously, that we expected to have met with great difficulties and opposition in passing the River, which is very Rapid, and the bottom Stony; but the Enemy in the middle of the Night abandoned their Station with great precipitation, so that Lieutenant General *Ginkle*, and Major General *Kirk*, who were Commanded by the King with a Detachment to force their way over, passed the River the next Morning early, being the 10th, with about Five Thousand Horse, Foot, and Dragoons, selected out of the several Regiments, the Horse and Dragoons first, and the Foot afterwards, who went almost to the middle in Water, and yet the River is shallower now than has been known for many Years. About Eight a Clock the King went over in Person, accompanied with His Royal Highness the Prince of *Denmark*, and the *Heer Bentink*, Earl of *Portland*, and Monsieur *Ozerkirk*, &c. and Three Regiments of Foot, with some Pieces of Cannon were posted there. About Four in the Afternoon, His Majesty, upon the Information he had receiv'd by some Deferters;

A Journal of the Siege of LYMERICK.

That the Lord *Tyreconnel* was with a small Camp about Six Miles from *Lymerrick*, in the Road to *Galway*, sent out a Party of Horse, under the Command of a Lieutenant Colonel, to get a farther account of them, but they were retired from thence before our Men came up. We had likewise an account this Night brought to our Camp, by a Deserter, That the Count *De Lausun* lay with his Men near the City of *Galway*, the People there refusing to receive them into the Town.

The 11. was spent in visiting the several Posts, and giving the necessary Orders about the Siege.

The 12. His Majesty Commanded Brigadier *Stuart*, with a Detachment, and Four Pieces of Cannon, to go early this Morning and Attack *Castle Connel*, which is of considerable Strength, situated on the *Shannon*, about Four Miles from *Lymerrick*. There were in it above 140 Men, Commanded by Captain *Barnwel*, who had refused to Surrender upon the Summons sent him the Night before, but no sooner saw the Cannon, but submitted at Discretion.

The same day Advice came into our Camp, That General *Sarsfield*, having with 5 or 600 Horse and Dragoons passed the *Shannon*, Nine Miles above *Lymerrick*, had about Two that Morning, surprised near a place called *Cullen*, Eight Pieces of our Cannon, of 18 Pound Ball, which were coming with some Waggonen laden with Powder and Ball from *Kilkenny*, under the Guard of a Squadron of Horse, and a small Party of Foot. The Enemy Killed all they met, Men, Women and Children, in all about sixty, the rest escaping; the Women and Children that belonged to the Wagoners and Gunners they Murdered most Barbarously in their Beds; they blew up the Powder, which burst Two of the Guns, the other Six, with the Pantons being left intire, and fit for Service, and they likewise Burnt some of the Carriages: Their hast and disorder was so great, that they could carry nothing away with them, but left behind them several things untoucht, as also the Carriage Horses,

which were loose at *Grafs*. Sir *Albert Cunningham*, with part of his Regiment of *Innis-killing* Dragoons, that lay not far from thence, being timely Alarm'd by a Deserter, march'd immediately towards the Enemy, charged them, killed about Twenty, with a Major and a Captain, and pursued them as far as was safe. Sir *John Lanier*, who upon the news of *Sarsfield's* March, was, by the Kings Order, sent from the Camp with a Detachment of Horse, came within Three Miles of them, and being informed of what had happened, struck off to *Kilcollen-Bridge* to cut off their Retreat, but the Enemy retired by the way of *Asblone*. This accident hindered us five or six days, which we spent in preparing our Batteries, and put all things in a good posture for a vigorous Attack of the Town.

On the 14. An Express came to our Camp from *Youghal*, giving an account, That the Garrison there consisting of 50 Foot, and 36 Dragoons, hearing what mischief the Raparies did in the Country, and that there was a great number of them at *Castle-Martyr*; the Officers that Commanded drew out both the Horse and Foot, and Marched to Attack them, but the Foot not being able to March so fast as the Dragoons, the latter met near *Castle-Martyr*, 300 Raparees Horse and Foot, and immediately Routed them, killing 60, and taking 17 Prisoners, and the Foot being come up, they Summoned the Castle, which Surrendred upon Liberty to go to *Cork*, but without their Horses and Arms, which being done, the Soldiers took the Horses, and the Arms were given to the Protestant Inhabitants, and so they returned to *Youghal*. While this was doing, Captain *Price*, and Captain *Whetstone*, Commanders of the *Bristol* Men of War, who were then at *Youghal*, being informed, That there were Two Ships in *Cork* Harbour, Laden with Hides and Tallow for *France*, they Sailed to the Harbours Mouth, and sending in their Boats, brought away the Two Ships, and carried them to *Waterford*.

August 16. This Morning was Published in the Camp the following Proclamation.

A Pro-

A Proclamation by the King and Queen's most Excellent Majesty.

William Rex,

Whereas We are informed, That divers Persons, either through Disaffection to the Clergy of the Church of *Ireland*, as by Law established, or from a Design to take advantage of the present Disturbances in this Kingdom, do delay or refuse to pay their Tythes, and other Ecclesiastical Duties to the aforesaid Clergy, as by Law they ought to do. We having a gracious Regard to the distressed condition of the Church and Clergy, and being stedfast in our Resolution to preserve the benefit of the Law to all Our Subjects, in the due Execution thereof, do hereby strictly Command and Require all Our Loving Subjects, of what Rank or Condition soever, That they yield, set forth, and pay unto the Arch-Bishops, Bishops, Deans, Arch-Deacons, Prebends, Rectors, Parsons, Vicars, Curates, and all others that have Ecclesiastical Dignities or cure of Souls, the Tythes and other Ecclesiastical Duties, that are or shall become due or payable to them respectively, according to the Laws and Customs of this Our Realm of *Ireland*.

Given at Our Royal Camp before Lymerrick, this Fifteenth day of August, 1690. In the Second Year of Our Reign.

On the 17th, The whole day was spent in making the necessary Preparations, and getting all things ready for the opening of the Trenches, which in the Evening was put in Execution, the Trenches were opened with Seven Battallions, consisting of *English, French*, and *Danish* Infantry, Commanded by the Prince of *Wurtemberg*, Lieutenant General, Major General *Kirk*, Major General *Petteau*, and Sir *Henry Bellaſſis* Brigadeer. We advanced this Night about 300 paces, and took Two Redoubts from the Enemy, from whence they might have disturbed our Workmen.

The 18th, about 10 at Night, the Trenches were Relieved by Lieutenant General *Douglas*, my Lord *Sidney*, and Count *Nassau*, Major Generals, and Brigadeer *Stewart*, with Seven Battallions of Foot, and this Night we made our regular approaches towards another strong Redoubt of the Enemies, notwithstanding the Night was exceeding dark, that had it not been prevented by the extraordinary care and diligence of the Officers, our Men had certainly fallen foul on one another, thro' mistake.

The 19. The Trenches were Reliev'd by the Prince of *Wurtemberg*, Lieutenant General, Major General *Kirk* and *Petteau*, and Sir *Henry Bellaſſis* Brigadeer, and we continued our Approaches towards the said Redoubt; which the King gave Order should be Attack'd the next day.

The 20. The Trenches were Reliev'd by Lieutenant General *Douglas*, my Lord *Sidney*, and Count *Nassau* Major Generals, and Brigadeer *Stewart*; the Signal was given by Three Guns, about Two in the Afternoon, when our Men that were Detached for this Service, to the number of about 150 (choise Select Men) besides Officers, immediately fell on, and with extraordinary Courage entered the Fort, and drove out the Enemy, killing about 40 of them. After we had been about half an hour in possession of the Fort, the Enemy made a great Sally, Horse and Foot, in all about Two Thousand; but they were so warmly receiv'd by our Men, that after a short Dispute they were beaten back; our Horse pursuing them to the very Walls of the Town.

The 21. We carried on our Trenches, and finished them to that degree, so as to hinder any more Sallies.

The 22. We raised a Battery of Eight Guns, and Twenty four pound Ball, and two of Eighteen, against the Enemies high Towers, from whence they Fired upon our Men, and we have quite levelled them. The Night following we threw great numbers of Bombs and Carcasses into the Town, and Burnt many of the Houses.

A Journal of the Siege of LYMERICK.

The 23. This Morning one of *Gilmoys*'s Troopers came over to us, and brought with him a Boy, and Four very good Horses. About Noon Two Captains, a Lieutenant, a Priest, and Seventy common-Soldiers of the Enemy were brought in Prisoners from *Nighna*, a considerable Castle Two Miles from our Camp, where General *Gnikle* Marcht with Two Thousand Horse, Six Hundred Dragoons, a Regiment of Foot, and Two Guns, the Castle endured a Siege of Twenty Four hours, and then Surrendred on Discretion. This Afternoon Two *French-Men* came over to us, and brought with them Two as good Horses as any in our Army, they gave us an account that the Rogues in the City are in a miserable condition for want of Bread and Drink, but that Meat is plenty among them. This Night about Seven in the Evening, we Played furiously into the Town, with our Bombs, Red-hot Balls, and other Fire-Engines, which Fired the Town in several Places, one fell into their great Magazine of Hay; which was consumed, and several Houses Burnt, the Fire lasting there about Six hours, another set Fire to a place near the Church, which was not consumed till Five the next Morning, and as that was quenched, we Fired another place, which was Blown up by the Enemy.

The 24. This Morning our Guns Fired very briskly at the Walls, but being too far off did little Execution, so that Two new Batteries were this day made within Eighty Paces of the Wall, and our Trenches were carried on by the indefatigable labour of our Men, within Pistol-shot of the Counterscarp, and our Guns were carried this Night, down to the said Batteries, first against the Wall, of Eight half Cannon, the other of Two Eighteen Pounders against the *King's Island*. This Night a Deserter came over to us, who says, our Fire Utenfils, and great Shot have done them much damage, destroying at least Thirty People.

The 25. This Morning about break of day, we began to Fire from our new Batteries against the Wall, but it Rained so hard till

Three in the Afternoon, that our Men could not work the Guns, however on any intermission of the Rain, our Guns Play'd violently against the Walls, and from Three we fired at least 300 Shot with good Success against the Wall; had not this-day proved so wet, we had Stormed the Counterscarp, however we advanced our Trenches within 30 yards of the Ditch. A Deserter that came out of the Town inform'd us, That the day we took the Redoubt, the Enemy lost above 300 Men.

The 26. We widened the Breach we had made the day before in the Wall of the Town, and beat down part of the Enemies Pallisado's on the Counterscarp. This Night we set Fire to the Town again, which Burnt very vehemently. A Deserter gives us an account, That Colonel *Darlington*, Colonel *Gar. More*, Sir *Maurice Huesas*, and Colonel *Luttrell* were Killed in the Sally.

The 27. The King ordered an Attack to be made on the Counterscarp, which was begun about Three in the Afternoon; a Detached Party of Granadeers made the onset, and was seconded by other Detachments, who went on with that Heat and Courage, that having gained the Counterscarp, and a Fort which the Enemy had under the Walls, instead of lodging themselves there, as they were ordered to do, and not to advance any further, they mounted the Counterscarp, following the *Irish* that fled that way, and some were entering into the Town; but the Enemy being Intrenched behind the Breach, and having Planted Cannon against it, they were cut off. The Fight lasted Three hours, during which the Enemy were still supplied with fresh Men, and they sprang a Mine in the Ditch, but with little Effect; but in conclusion, our Men having lost the opportunity of Lodging themselves, it was thought fit to retire to our Trenches. What Men we have lost in these several Actions we cannot precisely say, but by the best Computation and nicest Scrutiny of the most Intelligent Observers, it's thought we may have lost about 700. Killed and Wounded since the beginning of the Siege.

The

The 28. At Night we advanced our Trenches about 20 Yards, notwithstanding it had Rained most part of the Day; it continued to Rain all this Night, and all the next day to the 30th, almost without Intermiſſion: On which a Council of War being Called, where, as is ſaid, the following Reaſons (among others) being urged, His Maſteſty thought fit to give Order for the raiſing the Siege.

First, 'That the Rain that had fallen, and 'in all probability was likely to fall, would 'in a little time ſo moiſten the Ground about 'Lymerick, that it would be impoſſible to 'draw off the Cannon and heavy Baggage.

Secondly, 'That the River *Shannon* began 'ſo to ſwell, that if they did not ſuddenly 'Paſs the ſame, the Communication with the 'other part of the Army would be cut off.

Thirdly, 'The Watry Season would undoubtedly bring the Country Diſtemper on 'our Army, and ſo more dye of it than by 'the hand of the Enemy; in the ſame manner they did the laſt Campaign at *Dundalk*.

Fourthly, 'That the Garriſon of *Lymerick* 'being very numerous, if they abide any Affault (which on the account of the Weather 'muſt be made with great diſadvantage) we 'ſhould loſe a great many Men.

The 30. In the Afternoon the Cannon and heavy Baggage were ſent from the Camp.

On the 31. Five Thouſand Horſe being ordered for a Rear-Guard to Repreſs any Salies, the whole Army Decamped, and marched off in very good Order, and without any diſturbance from the Enemy, towards *Clonmel*: As ſoon as ever it was known among the *Engliſh* Inhabitants, in the Neighbourhood of *Lymerick*, That His Maſteſty would draw off the Army from before the City, they made Preparations to remove all their Movables and Cattle, and March off with the Army, which accordingly they did, to prevent their being Plundered and Murdered by the *Irish* in *Lymerick*: And here I think it not amiſs to Inſert a remarkable Story, being a piece of *Irish* Papiſt Churichy, or rather hor-

rid *Barbarity*. At a ſmall Place called *Nena*, within few Miles of *Lymerick*, where was a Garriſon of *Inniſkilling*-Men, but when the Siege was Raiſed, the Place of it ſelf not being Tenable, they had Orders to bring away the Inhabitants with their Goods, &c. and quit the Town; now they had Two Sick Men that were given over by the Phyſicians, which if they had took out of their Beds, and put them into their Waggon, in order to carry them off, would be their immediate Death, therefore they reſolved to leave them behind, in hopes, if they dyed, ſome one or other of the *Irish* might be ſo good natur'd as to give them Chriſtian Burial, or that God Almighty might recover them to Health again: But when the *Irish* came to the Place, finding the Men lying in that Languiſhing condition, inſtead of adminiſtring Comfort to them, they took and cleaved one of them from the Head to the Shoulder, and the other they took and threw into a great Fire they made.

Septemb. the 1, 2, 3, and 4. The Army, with the Artillery, continued in their Motion, taking very ſlow Marches.

Sept. 5. We came to *Typerary*, which is about Twenty Miles from *Lymerick*, where we Encamped.

His Maſteſty having given the neceſſary Orders, diſpoſed of the Army, and named the Lord Viſcount *Sidney*, and *Thomas Coningsby*, Eſq; to be Lords Juſtices of *Ireland*, left the Camp very early in the Morning, accompanied with the Prince of *Denmark* to *Waterford*, and Dined with Colonel *Brewer*, the Governor; and in the Afternoon, the Wind proving fair, they Embarked at *Duncannon-Fort*, and immediately Sailed out of the Bay, accompanied with Two Men of War, Three Yatches, and ſeveral ſmall Tenders.

Sept. 6. This day ſeveral Regiments of Horſe and Foot, under the Command of Lieutenant General *Douglas*, Marched from the Camp towards the North.

Sept. 7. Monsieur *La Foreſt* was ſent with 600 Horſe, 300 Foot, and Four Cannon to *Kilmalock*, Thirteen Miles from our Camp,

in which the Enemy had a Garrison of 200 Men, but on the first Summons they Submitted on Conditions to March out without Arms and Baggage. This is a very useful Place, because it Intercepts the Passage between *Cork* and *Lymerick*.

Sept. 9, 10, 11, 12. We lay quiet in our Camp, and nothing of Moment occurred.

Septemb. 13. This Morning Major General *Scravemore*, and Major General *Teteau*, Marched from our Camp with 900 Horse, 200 Dragoons, and Two *Danish* Regiments of Foot towards *Mallow*. And at the same time, Major General *Launier*, and Major General *Kirk*, with our *English* Regiments of Horse and Foot, marched to the *King* and *Queens* Counties, &c. where they are to take up their Quarters. This day we receiv'd an account, That the *Irish* General *Sarsfield*, was on the 11 Instant at *Banabar-Bridge*, with 5000 *Irish* Horse, Foot, and Dragoons, designing (as some thought) to pass the *Shannon* there, in order to disturb Lieutenant General *Douglas* in his March towards the *North*. The Deserters that came into our Camp yesterday, assured us, That the *Irish* were falling into miserable Necessities, and that they are divided among themselves. That the *French*, with the Earl of *Tyrconnel*, Count *Lausun*, and Monsieur *Boiseclean*, had left them; and that Brigadier *John Hambleton*, is Governor of *Lymerick*.

Sept. 14. Early this Morning we Decamped under the Command of our General, the Count *De Solmes*, and Marched to a place called *Cashil*, the Sea of an Arch-Bishop, near which place we Encamped.

The next day, being the 15. an Account was brought from a Captain in Colonel *Levison's* Dragoons, that he had with his Troop fallen upon 1400 Raparees, that were coming from *Cork* to *Lismore*, and that, after a short Dispute, he had Killed Forty, and taken Three Prisoners. Another of our Parties have cut off a Rapparee Colonel, with Fifty of his Men.

Sept. 16. This day it was confirmed by several Persons that came to our Camp from

Lymerick, That the *French* are all gone from *Galloway*, and that the *Irish* are in a very ill condition, not knowing how to Subsist this Winter. We had this day likewise an Account, That *Sarsfield* is come on this side the *Shannon*, upon which Sir *John Launier*, Marched from the Camp with his Horse, to joyn Lieutenant General *Douglas*. Early this Morning 100 Detached Horse were sent out to look after a Party of Raparces who had Killed Three of our Foragers in this Neighbourhood.

Sept. 17. This day our Letters in the Camp from *Dublin*, brought us the following Account of Affairs there, viz.

That on *Monday* the 15th Instant, the Right Honourable the Lord Viscount *Sidney*, and *Thomas Coningsby*, Esq; took the usual Oaths of chief Governors of this Kingdom, before the Commissioners of the Great Seal, attended by the Ensigns of Honour as accustomed; and the next day their Lordships receiv'd the Complements of such of the Nobility as were in this City, as also of the Lord-Mayor and Magistrates; and also of the Clergy, who were introduced by the Lord Arch-Bishop of *Tham*. The University made their Complement in Two Speeches, the one in *Latin*, the other in *English*, and that Night the Streets were filled with Bonfires, and other Expressions and Demonstrations of Joy for this Establishment of the Civil Government: Their Lordships, the same day, applied themselves to consider of the Settlement of the Militia of the Kingdom in good Hands, so as to make it most useful: In order to which, there having been Commissions of Array already Issued into the several Counties under Their Majesties Obedience; Their Lordships have sent Letters to those Commissioners for a speedy Account of such Officers as they think fit to propose to Command the several Troops and Companies which shall be necessary to be raised for the Defence of the respective Counties; and of what Arms they have already receiv'd from the *Irish*, in pursuance of His Majesty's Proclamations in that behalf, or such as they are otherwise furnished withal, and

and what will be further wanting, compleatly to Arm the Troops and Companies so to be Raised: And in the mean time, directions are given to the Gentlemen every where, to use their utmost care to prevent the encrease, and suppress the Insolence of the Raparees or Tories, which, it's hoped, will have a very good Effect. Their Lordships have likewise Published Four several Proclamations.

I. Prohibiting all *Papists*, under pain of Imprisonment, not to Depart, or Travel from the Parish where they dwell, without special License of the Lords Justices, the General of Their Majesties Forces, or some one Justice of the Peace, unless it be to the next Market-Town, and upon a Market-day; except also, that during this time of Harvest, they may Travel on their Lawful and Necessary Occasions Three Miles beyond the Parish where they dwell, but no further. And the Justices of the Peace are required to give License to none but such as they Personally know to be of quiet Deportment, and who have some settled place of Abode within Five Miles of the Habitation of the Justice giving such License, and who shall make some reasonable Cause appear for their demanding such License; all which Qualifications are to be Inserted in the License, and a Return thereof to be made within Three Months, to such Persons as shall be appointed to receive the same. And no Justice is to Bail any Person committed, in pursuance to this Proclamation, without first acquainting the Lords Justices, and expecting their Directions therein.

II. Prohibiting the disturbing any Persons repairing to the Markets of *Dublin*, or to Fairs any Horses within Ten Miles of the said City, without special Warrant of the Lords Justices.

III. Protecting all Ships and Mariners that shall be Employed in transporting Coals from any part of *England* or *Wales* to the City of *Dublin*.

IV. Prohibiting all Masters and Owners of Vessels, and Seamen, to take on Board, in order to transport beyond the Seas, any Officers

or Soldiers, or other Person whatsoever, except noted Merchants and Traders, and Persons of known Quality, not belonging to the Army, or such as shall have License of the Lords Justices, or the Lord General of Their Majesties Army in *Ireland*.

Sept. 18. This day Advice came to our Camp, That Major General *Scravemore* and *Tereau*, who Marched from hence on the 13th Instant, with 1000 Horse and Dragoons, and Two Regiments of *Danish* Foot from *Typperry*, sent Colonel *Donep* with a Detachment to Burn the Bridge of *Malla*, and to view the Castle, which having performed, he returned to the Generals the 17th, in the Evening, with an Account, That above an hundred *Protestant* Families thereabouts were in great fear of the Raparees, who had Orders from the Governor of *Cork* to Burn their Houses; the Major Generals thereupon sent out 100 Horse, and 50 Dragoons, under the Command of Major *Fittinckhofs*, to Protect them, with Orders to lay themselves in Ambush near the Town, if it were practicable, which Succeeded so well, that a small Party being sent before to get Intelligence, they took Two of the Raparees, of whom they Killed one, and threatening the other, he offered to conduct them to the place where the Body of these Raparees were; upon which, Major *Fittinckhofs* advanced, and found a great number of People, both Horse and Foot, drawn up after their fashion; and being come near them, Detached a Party of his Men to take them in the Flank, and placed another Party in an Ambush on the left. The Raparees seeing our Men separate themselves in this manner, thought they fled, and making a great Cry, the boldest of them, with their Officers, as well on Horse as Foot, came towards us, but no sooner saw our Men turn to Attack them on the Right, but they fled through the Town, without Firing one Shot: our Three Parties fell upon them on all sides, and Killed all they found in their way: The Enemy passed the River at the Ford, and dispersed to the Right and Left, they running

in which the Enemy had a Garrison of 200 Men, but on the first Summons they Submitted on Conditions to March out without Arms and Baggage. This is a very useful Place, because it Intercepts the Passage betwixt *Cork* and *Limerick*.

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That on *Monday* the 15th Instant, the Right Honourable the Lord Viscount *Sidney*, and *Thomas Coningsby*, Esq; took the usual Oaths of chief Governors of this Kingdom, before the Commissioners of the Great Seal, attended by the Ensigns of Honour as accustomed; and the next day their Lordships receiv'd the Complements of such of the Nobility as were in this City, as also of the Lord-Mayor and Magistrates; and also of the Clergy, who were introduced by the Lord Arch-Bishop of *Tham*. The University made their Complement in Two Speeches, the one in *Latin*, the other in *English*, and that Night the Streets were filled with Bonfires, and other Expressions and Demonstrations of Joy for this Establishment of the Civil Government: Their Lordships, the same day, applied themselves to consider of the Settlement of the Militia of the Kingdom in good Hands, so as to make it most useful: In order to which, there having been Commissions of Array already issued into the several Counties under Their Majesties Obedience; Their Lordships have sent Letters to those Commissioners for a speedy Account of such Officers as they think fit to propose to Command the several Troops and Companies which shall be necessary to be raised for the Defence of the respective Counties; and of what Arms they have already receiv'd from the *Irish*, in pursuance of His Majesty's Proclamations in that behalf, or such as they are otherwise furnished withal, and

and what will be further wanting, compleatly to Arm the Troops and Companies so to be Raised: And in the mean time, directions are given to the Gentlemen every where, to use their utmost care to prevent the encrease, and suppress the Insolence of the Raparees or Tories, which, it's hoped, will have a very good Effect. Their Lordships have likewise Published Four several Proclamations.

I. Prohibiting all *Papists*, under pain of Imprisonment, not to Depart, or Travel from the Parish where they dwell, without special License of the Lords Justices, the General of Their Majesties Forces, or some one Justice of the Peace, unless it be to the next Market-Town, and upon a Market-day; except also, that during this time of Harvest, they may Travel on their Lawful and Necessary Occasions Three Miles beyond the Parish where they dwell, but no further. And the Justices of the Peace are required to give License to none but such as they Personally know to be of quiet Deportment, and who have some settled place of Abode within Five Miles of the Habitation of the Justice giving such License, and who shall make some reasonable Cause appear for their demanding such License; all which Qualifications are to be Incerted in the License; and a Return thereof to be made within Three Months, to such Persons as shall be appointed to receive the same. And no Justice is to Bail any Person committed, in pursuance to this Proclamation, without first acquainting the Lords Justices, and expecting their Directions therein.

II. Prohibiting the disturbing any Persons repairing to the Markets of *Dublin*, or to Press any Horses within Ten Miles of the said City, without special Warrant of the Lords Justices.

III. Protecting all Ships and Mariners that shall be Employed in transporting Coals from any part of *England* or *Wales* to the City of *Dublin*.

IV. Prohibiting all Masters and Owners of Vessels, and Seamen, to take on Board, in order to transport beyond the Seas, any Officers

or Soldiers, or other Person whatsoever, except noted Merchants and Traders, and Persons of known Quality, not belonging to the Army, or such as shall have License of the Lords Justices, or the Lord General of Their Majesties Army in *Ireland*.

Sept. 18. This day Advice came to our Camp, That Major General *Scravemore* and *Tereau*, who Marched from hence on the 13th Instant, with 1000 Horse and Dragoons, and Two Regiments of *Danish* Foot from *Typperrary*, sent Colonel *Donce* with a Detachment to Burn the Bridge of *Malla*, and to view the Castle, which having performed, he returned to the Generals the 17th, in the Evening, with an Account, That above an hundred Protestant Families thereabouts were in great fear of the Raparees, who had Orders from the Governor of *Cork* to Burn their Houses; the Major Generals thereupon sent out 100 Horse, and 50 Dragoons, under the Command of Major *Fittinckhoff*, to Protect them, with Orders to lay themselves in Ambush near the Town, if it were practicable, which Succeeded so well, that a small Party being sent before to get Intelligence, they took Two of the Raparees, of whom they Killed one, and threatning the other, he offered to conduct them to the place where the Body of these Raparees were; upon which, Major *Fittinckhoff* advanced, and found a great number of People, both Horse and Foot, drawn up after their fashion; and being come near them, Detached a Party of his Men to take them in the Flank, and placed another Party in an Ambush on the left. The Raparees seeing our Men separate themselves in this manner, thought they fled, and making a great Cry, the boldest of them, with their Officers, as well on Horse as Foot, came towards us, but no sooner saw our Men turn to Attack them on the Right, but they fled through the Town, without Firing one Shot: our Three Parties fell upon them on all sides, and Killed all they found in their way: The Enemy passed the River at the Ford, and dispersed to the Right and Left, they running

A Diary of the Siege of CORK.

faster on Foot than our Horses could follow them. Our Men pursued them above Four Miles, giving Quarter to none. It's said they were between Three and Four Thousand; and our Officers believe, there were about 500 Killed, among which were doubtless the chief of them; for our Men found among the Slain Fifty Silver Hilted Swords, and took Two or Three fine Horses. There were 25 of our Men detached towards *Kilmallock*, otherwise the Slaughter would have been much greater. On our side we had not one Man or Horse Killed or Wounded.

Sarsfield having, as you have been already told, passed the *Shannon* with Five Regiments of Horse, Five of Foot, Three of Dragoons, and Three Field Pieces, marched to *Bir*, an open Village, and Attack'd Sir *Lawrence Parsons* House, in which were Eighty Men, who Fired so briskly, that they Killed about 100 of the Enemy; upon which, and the news of the Approach of our Forces, under the Command of Lieutenant General *Douglas*, and Sir *John Lanier*, they retired in disorder. There is great scarcity of Forrage in *Connought*, which has forced the *Irish* to bring back great part of their Cattle on this side the *Shannon*, though they can hardly think to preserve them from our Men. This Afternoon the Count *De Solmes*, our General, left the Camp, and is gone to *Dublin*, in his way to *England*.

Septemb. 21. This Morning Two Persons came into our Camp from *Galway*, who confirm the former Account we had of *Tyreconnel* and *Laufun's* being gone off with the *French* Forces for *France*, of whom divers are left Sick in the Suburbs of that Place. They set Sail Two days sooner than they designed, upon a Report, that a Squadron of *English* Ships was coming that way. Likewise, by Letters brought to our General this day, from Lieutenant General *Douglas*, we are informed, That the *Irish* (who are said to be Seven Regiments of Foot, Six of Horse, and Four of Dragoons, with Seven Field-Pieces) had repassed the *Shannon*, and lay Encamped

near *Banabar-Bridge*, being Commanded by the Duke of *Berwick*, who now Stiles himself General Commander of *Ireland*. Lieutenant General *Douglas* followed them in their Retreat from *Bir*, with a resolution to Attack them, but was hindered in that Design, by the Bogs that covered the Enemies Camp.

Sept. 22. This Morning Advice was brought to the Camp, That (yesterday being the 21.) the Earl of *Marlborough*, with the *English* Forces, and the whole Fleet, arrived before the Harbour of *Cork*, where they Anchored, the Flood being done, and little Wind. Upon the receiving of this News, Major General *Scravemore*, with 1200 Horse and Dragoons, who, with Major General *Teslan*, and Two Battallions of *Danes*, was posted near the *Black-water*, marched to joyn them.

Sept. 23. This day Marched from hence, for the Camp before *Cork*. Detachments out of the *Dutch* and *French* Regiments, who, with the *Danes*, (whom the Prince of *Wirtemberg* Commands himself) will make a Body of about 4000.

Here we shall leave the Camp at *Cashil* for a while, and give the particular Diary of the Leagure at *Cork*.

CORK Diary.

Septemb. 23. This day the Earl of *Marlborough*, with the *English* Forces under his Command, Landed at the Passage, which is about Six Miles from the City of *Cork*, the greatest part Landed between Four and Five in the Morning, and the rest in the Afternoon; and at the same time the light Artillery were put on Shore.

Sept. 24. About 600 Seamen, Gunners, and Carpenters, &c. voluntary went on Shore, and were immediately Detached to be employed in Mounting and Placing the Cannon to Batter the Town; and at the same time the whole Army Marched, and Encamped within a Mile and half of the Town: And

A Diary of the Siege of CORK and KIN-SALE.

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And this Afternoon came into the River the Ships with Stores and Provisions from *Waterford*. While our Army were Encamping near the Town, the Enemy drew out, but upon Firing of some small Pieces of Cannon, upon Two Troops of their Dragoons, they all retired. This Evening 1000 Men were Detached, and ordered to possess themselves of several advantageous Posts within Musquet-shot of the Town, which the Enemy, upon their approach, soon quitted, and in their Retreat burnt the Suburbs.

Sept. 25. The Earl of *Marlborough*, with several Officers went to take a nearer view of the Town, and found the Enemy had quitted a place called *Cat-Fort*, which the advanced Detachments immediately possessed. The same day the Camp advanced within Musquet-shot of the *South*; and the *Danish* Forces, under the Command of the Prince of *Wirtemberg*, did the like on the *North*.

The 26. We advanced our Guards into the Ruines of the Suburbs, and played upon the *Old-Fort*, from Two Batteries.

The 27th we made a Breach in the *East* part of the Wall, from a Battery of Two 24-Pounders, and Three 18-Pounders. Towards Evening the Enemy beat a Parley, and sent out an Officer to Capitulate, and Hostages were exchanged, but the Enemy not agreeing to the Terms Proposed.

The 28. In the Morning Four Regiments were appointed under the Command of Brigadier *Churchil*, to pass over to an Island lying near the Wall where the Breach was made, which they performed with great Courage, passing thro' the Water, which at low Ebb was up to their Arm-pits: The Grenadeers, Commanded by the Lord *Colchester*, having the Van, Marched forward, exposed to all the Enemies Fire, thro' the Island, within Twenty Yards of the Wall of the Town, and possessed themselves of an House under the Wall. The Volunteers who went on with this first Detachment, were the Duke of *Grafton* (who was dangerously Wounded,) the Lord *O Bryan*, Colonel

Granville, Captain *Cornwal*, Captain *Leighton*, Captain *Fairborn*, Captain *Neville*, and several other Sea Officers. Immediately after this the Enemy beat a Parley, but my Lord *Marlborough* would not allow them any other Conditions than to be Prisoners of War, which they yielded to; and the Capitulation was Signed, which is to this Effect.

That the Garrison should be receiv'd Prisoners of War: That there should be no prejudice done either to Officers, Soldiers, or Inhabitants: That the General would use his endeavour to obtain His Majesties Clemency towards them: That they should deliver up the *Old Fort* within an hour; and the Two Gates of the City the next day at Eight in the Morning: That all the Protestants that are in Prison should be immediately Released: That all the Arms of the Garrison and Inhabitants should be put into a secure place; and that an exact account should be given of the Magazines, as well Ammunition as Provisions.

Accordingly the same Night 200 Men entered into the *Old Fort*, which is very strong: And this Morning, being the 29th, we took Possession of the Town. The Garrison which consisted of between 4 and 5000 Men, being made Prisoners of War; of which number are the Earls of *Clancarty* and *Tyrene*, Colonel *Macgillicot* the Governor, and several other Officers of Note. We have not lost in all this Siege above fifty Men, nor any of considerable Note, and some few Wounded.

KIN-SALE Diary.

Immediately after the Articles of the Surrender of *Cork* were Signed, a Detachment of 500 select Horse and Dragoons, under the Command of the Brigadiers *Vickers* and *Newhansel*, were sent with a Summons to the Town of *Kin-sale*, which is situate on the River *Elm*, Ten small Miles distant from *Cork*, (where there is but a very small Garrison, it being very much weakened by the sending

away Two of their Regiments to *Cork*, just as our Men Landed at the Island;) about Two in the Afternoon the Brigadeers arrived within half a Mile of the Town, and sent a Trumpeter to the Governor and Garrison, offering them to be Prisoners of War, if they would immediately Surrender; otherwise to assure the Governor he should certainly be Hanged, for resisting a Victorious Army, in case he staid till Cannon were brought before the Walls. The Governor answered very haughtily, and threatened to Hang up the Trumpeter, for daring to offer him such mean Conditions. But as soon as our Horse and Dragoons appear'd in open View, he presently gave order to his Men to set Fire to the Flag-gots he had prepared in all parts of the Town, in order to Burn it on the first appearance of the Enemy: Which as soon as done, they all run out of the Town to the *Old Fort*; but our Men espying that, presently got in and quenched it, before it had Burnt one House, and only met 7 or 8 of the Enemy, who stayed behind to Plunder, whom they presently cut in pieces. As for the Two Forts which are at the Harbours Mouth, the *Old Fort* being the nearest to the Town, was sent to to Surrender; but *O Sullivan More*, who was in it, refused, and said, he would hold it out to the last Man, firing his Cannon, and hung out a bloody Flag. The like did *Sir Edward Scot*, who Commanded in the other Fort, that's called the *New Fort*.

Upon which, the Brigadeers immediately sent away to the Earl of *Marleborough*, to acquaint him with the state of things, and to desire him to send two or three Pieces of Cannon, and three Regiments to the *New Fort*: And for the *Old one*, if they had 300 Foot, they had Cannon enough in the Town. My Lord *Marleborough* did, the next day being *Tuesday* the 30th, send what was desired, but

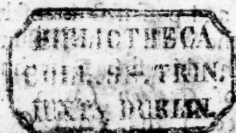
the March being long, they came but within four Miles of the Town that day.

Octob. 1. The Earl of *Marleborough*, with the rest of the Forces under his Command, Marched from *Cork* to *Five Mile Bridge*.

Octob. 2. The Earl of *Marleborough*, &c. Arrived Before the Place, and towards the Evening the Forces Encamped, and took their Posts about the new Fort; and Major General *Teteau* was ordered with 800 Men to Attack the *Old Fort*, in which the Deserters and others reported there were but 150 Men; in order whereunto he passed the River (having found here a sufficient number of Boats to carry over his Men, for otherwise they must have Marched Ten Miles about.)

Octob. 3. A little after Day-break, he Stormed the Fort, making a Shew of Attacking it where it was weakest, while in the mean time he caused a Detachment to make an Assault in another place, where the Enemy least apprehended it; which succeeded so well, that our Men all at once gained the little Bastions. At the same time several Barrels of Powder took Fire, and blew up above Fifty of the Enemy; many others were Killed, and the rest fled into an Old Castle, which is in the middle of the Fort: Instead of 150 we found in it 450 Men, of whom about 220 were Killed and blown up, and the rest made Prisoners; some endeavoured to escape in Boats to the *New Fort*, but the Tide being against them, most of them were killed by our Shot from the Shore. The Governor, with several other Officers were found Slain upon the Ramparts. Our Soldiers got a great deal of Plunder. My Lord *Marleborough* then sent a Summons to the Governor of the *New Fort*, who answered, *That it would be time enough to Capitulate a Month hence*, upon which, we are going to raise Batteries against it.

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